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ALBANIA TERMS CSCE CONFERENCE 'SUPERPOWER FARCE'

AU141133 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Jul 83

["Compromise That Cannot Hide the Failure" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 14 ATA -- The news agencies report that at the conference on the so-called European security, which is going on in Madrid for 31 months now, less than one third of the participating countries agreed "non-officially" on a "document of compromise". It is also expected that till the end of the month the final document be approved. It would put an end to this farce, organised by the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union.

It is not difficult to understand that the great clamour on "compromise" struck in Madrid, aims at hiding the complete failure of the meeting on "European security". The reports of news agencies stress that nothing has been achieved in this meeting. As it was expected, the document of the compromise is full of stale formula of the imperialist-revisionist propaganda on "detente", "peace", "security", etc.

This product of the counter-revolutionary Soviet-U.S. bargains aims at deceiving European public opinion and at hiding the reality in Europe, the increase of threats on peace and security on the continent by the warmongering policy of the two superpowers and their aggressive blocs, by their frenzied nuclear armament race.

The main actors of this farce, the USA and the Soviet Union, have in their hands the key to the conference of Madrid. The U.S. representative at this meeting has been called for consulations at the State Department and an official spokesman in Washington declared that the USA "has not agreed on the final document". The Associated Press news agency pointed out that the USA, "prefers to wait till September to sign a final document". The members of the Soviet delegation in Madrid have expressed the same opinion.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN TOKYO

AU141852 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Dhimiter Stamo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Japan, presented his credentials to the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito on 14 July 1983. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Palace Marshal (Tmohito Tomita), and others.

ALIA GREETS MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU141131 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tirana, July 14 (ATA) Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message to the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand:

The national day of the French Republic avails me of the opportunity that, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name, to convey to you cordial greetings and the best wishes for the happiness of the French people.

I wish that the friendly relations between our two countries develop continuously.

PORTUGUESE MARXIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU141130 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tirana, July 14 (ATA) at the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania], a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed) led by Edward Pires, secretary of the Central Committee, [as received] visited Albania recently. The delegation had talks at the Central Committee of the PLA. Present were the members of the Central Committee of the party Sofokli Lazri and Pirro Kondi, and the head of the Foreign Department Agim Popa. The talks were held in the spirit of friendship and proletarian internationalism.

Upon their stay in our country, the Portuguese friends visited Tirana, Krujze, Korce, Elbasan, Vlore and Shkoder.

REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Mladenov Continue

AU141037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, continued at the Boyana residence this morning.

Questions pertaining to existing bilateral relations were discussed and it was ascertained that these relations are developing favorably. The common wish was expressed that the favorable character of these relations should be preserved in the future also. Basic attention was devoted to the problems of preserving peace and cooperation in the world. It was pointed out that the achievement of positive results at the Madrid meeting would exert a beneficial impact on the situation in Europe. A number of problems pertaining to disarmament were discussed in detail, above all the question of negotiations between the United States and the USSR in Geneva.

Minister Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the stands of their governments on these issues. Regardless of the differences in the two stands, they expressed the hope that the Geneva talks would be successfully concluded. Other important aspects of East-West relations were also discussed. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity, which is characteristic of all meetings between these two ministers.

Reception by Filipov, Lukanov

AU141039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who is visiting Bulgaria. During the talks, questions of expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries and of cooperation in the sector of tourism, as well as in other fields, were discussed.

Economic cooperation was the subject of a talk between Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well.

Meeting With Zhivkov

LD141143 Hamburg DPA in German 1055 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] 14 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met for a political exchange of views today in Sofia with Bulgarian state and party leader Todor Zhivkov. Genscher informed the State Council chairman about his most recent talks in Washington and on Western willingness for dialogue, as well as on the urgent wish to conclude the Madrid CSCE review conference as quickly as possible with the compromise that has been worked out.

The federal foreign minister, who began his talks in Sofia on Wednesday evening, held a delegation-to-delegation talk today with his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov, who emphasized the "good and normal development of mutual relations." Mladenov agreed with the wish for a speedy conclusion of the Madrid conference on the basis of the existing compromise.

Genscher also spoke in Sofia on the billion-mark credit by Federal German banks to the GDR, which should not be seen purely within a bilateral framework. Genscher said that this credit was also intended to improve general East-West relations.

There was no convergence on the problem of the medium-range missiles. When Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov last night sharply attacked the alleged militaristic intentions of the Americans, Genscher altered his prepared text on short notice and inserted this statement into his toast: "You are quite correct when you say that mankind does not need Pershing 2 missiles, but similarly, neither does it need SS-20 missiles."

More on Zhivkov Talks

AU141421 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

During the open and sincere talks they discussed the major international problems.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the positions of Bulgaria and of the Federal Republic of Germany on the talks in Geneva and Vienna, on the meeting in Madrid and on other international problems.

They assessed well the development of bilateral relations and expressed the two countries' readiness to make efforts to expand and deepen the fruitful cooperation.

'Occasionally Almost Boisterous' Talks

LD141718 Hamburg DPA in German 1526 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jul (DPA) -- In detailed talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Thursday, Bulgarian party and state leader Todor Zhivkov stressed the "traditional" interest in having close cooperation with the FRG. Genscher, who began his talks in Sofia on Wednesday evening, was invited by Zhivkov for a short reception, which unexpectedly went on for almost 3 hours.

For more than 1 and 1/2 hours, Genscher and Zhivkov held private talks in an atmosphere described by delegation sources as cheerful, cordial, and occasionally almost boisterous.

The foreign minister had previously discussed problems of German-Bulgarian relations with Premier Grisha Filipov. During this discussion, German dissatisfaction about the -- what was called -- often cool and indifferent treatment of representatives of German firms with offices in Bulgaria was also mentioned. Frequent hindrance of their work and unpleasant living conditions would not help to promote the climate for investment that Sofia wanted.

Zhivkov recognized efforts by the FRG for contacts that promote detente. As expected, however, there arose no joint basis for assessing the missile problem, topic on which Bulgaria took the Soviet view.

Zhivkov warned against Western counterarming. As on the previous evening, Genschere said that in this regard one also had to mention Soviet pre-arming. In the view of diplomatic sources, Genscher's talks in Sofia made it clear to the East that Western policy -- with its demand for equal security linked to a readiness for detente -- is being consistently pursued and cannot be softened by making conditions.

On Thursday, Genscher went to see Bulgarian Patriach Maksim for a short talk. He laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the monument in the German soldiers' cemetery. In the evening, the foreign minister gave a reception for members of the Bulgarian Government. Genscher will conclude his talks in Sofia on Friday with a press conference. He will then fly to Varna on the Black Sea for another exchange of views with his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU141328 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] As we have already reported, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. Later, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon (? for him). The following comrades attended: Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, members of the government, and other officials, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Konstantin Kozmov and Joseph Thomas.

Meeting With Patriarch Maksim

AU141920 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, met today the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim.

The patriarch made the guest familiar with the history of the Bulgarian church, with its active work in defence of peace.

Then Mr Genscher laid a wreath in front of the Monument of the Unknown Soldier.

Mr Genscher is expected to give a big press conference tomorrow morning in Sofia.

Genscher Hosts Reception

AU141927 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, has given a reception at the Sofia VIP Hotel in honor of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. The following comrades attended: Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly deputies, the Bulgarian Patriarch Maksim chiefs of public organizations, figures of science, culture, and the arts, as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Konstantin Kozmov and Joseph Thomas.

ANDROPOV-KOHL TALKS IN MOSCOW CALLED USEFUL

AU080937 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 8 Jul 83

["A Sincere And Useful Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- In spite of differences in their positions, the sincere exchange of views was useful, this is the conclusion reached by Yordan Yordanov in his commentary on the visit of Mr Helmut Kohl to Moscow.

The commentary, published in today "OTECHESTVEN FRONT" points out that the meeting was expected to provide an answer to one of the major questions of our time -- what path Europe is to take? Whether the path of disarmament or the perilous path of nuclear armaments?

The author of the article emphasizes the clear and firm position expressed at the meeting by Mr Yuri Andropov. The countries of the socialist community, he says, have always been guided by the highly human striving of lowering nuclear armaments down to the lowest possible threshold and to proceed with curbing the arms race. They, however, will by no means allow the approximate balance of forces to be tipped in either direction, neither should they allow the West to dictate them the conditions from a position of strength.

Unfortunately, the author of the article goes on, the West passed over in silence the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union -- for the freezing of the nuclear arsenals, for simultaneous denouncement of a first use of nuclear weapons. Mr Helmut Kohl left without an answer the question of the prevention of a new stage in the nuclear escalation, repeating the well-known positions of the federal government for the medium-range nuclear missiles. He tried to justify the unconstructive policy of Washington at the Geneva talks, adds Yordanov.

The commentary stresses the appeal of the Soviet Government for the achievement of a honest agreement on the reduction of nuclear medium-range missiles drawn up in consideration for the interests of the two parties, an agreement which is still possible before the deployment of the missiles has begun. The Soviet Union, the author says in conclusion, sees the path towards mutual understanding as lying in the readiness for cooperation in the name of peace and goodneighbourliness. And this is so because the path possibly leads towards peril, towards a nuclear catastrophe which will turn the planet into a dead radioactive waste.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN ENVOY

AU141842 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Petre Duninica, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country.

STANISHEV RECEIVES FOREIGN CP OFFICIALS

Vietnamese CP Secretary

AU141935 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met here-visiting Mr Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they exchanged information on the two parties' work and on the international situation. Underlined was the importance of the further development of cooperation and the exchange of experience between the two fraternal parties and countries in the construction of socialism.

Mr Nguyen Thanh Binh met and had talks with Mr Yelko Palin, head of the "Military and Administrative" Department of the CC of the BCP.

Lebanese Visitor

AU121852 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA) -- Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met here-visiting Mr Nadim 'Abd al-Hamad, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party.

In a warm, friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on some topical problems of the international communist and workers' movement, as well as on the situation in the Middle East.

Complete unanimity was stated on all matters discussed.

ARGUMENT FOR 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' PLO UNITY

AU131801 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Jul 83 p 4

[Ivan Vladkov article: "Unity is Needed"]

[Text] The situation in the Middle East continues to be dangerous and explosive. The complication derives not only from the military preparations and arms rattling on the part of Israel, but also from the combined political pressure exerted by both the United States and Israel against Arab unity, a pressure that unfortunately includes certain Arab leaders as well. Special envoys of the United States are touring the Middle East. U.S. Secretary of the State George Shultz was there last week as well.

The political activities of imperialism in the area quite obviously are results of the differences of opinions arising within Fatah -- the basic military-political organization that is part of the PLO. Trying to take advantage of such differences of opinions, the United States and Israel are obviously trying to achieve new success in the interest of the American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement, in order to apply and implement the so-called "Reagan plan."

As a result of the imperialist aggression that was the cause for the expulsion of the PLO from Beirut, the Palestinian revolution is now involved in a very grave stage of development. Under these difficult circumstances contradictions emerged as regards the evaluation of the situation and the methods of struggle. The approach to the "Reagan plan" remains the basic fact. As one of the leaders of the "rebels" in Fatah has admitted, the reasons for the differences of opinion are the different approaches to the "Reagan plan." However, the President of the United States himself, in the interest of the 1984 election campaign in which he will have to rely on the Israeli lobby, has forgotten his plan, stating to the editors of Zionist newspapers that he does not consider the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories an obstacle to achieving peace in the Middle East.

This actually represents new support for Begin and full solidarity with the policy of annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Under such circumstances there will not be one Palestinian leader who will agree with the "Reagan plan." In such a case, the differences of opinion within Fatah actually remain groundless.

Along with this, imperialist propaganda is trying to present the PLO crisis as a crisis in Palestinian-Syrian relations, since Syria is unshakably rejecting any defeatist attitude in facing the Israeli aggressor and the United States. For a long time Washington has been trying to deceive worldwide public opinion to the effect that Syria's stand is not definite. It has been doing this in order to intensify the differences of opinion within the PLO, but George Shultz left Damascus with empty hands and was forced to admit defeat.

Today the PLO leadership is adopting urgent measures to overcome the existing disagreements within Fatah. There is one positive element in the discussion -- all agree on the fact that disagreements are in the interest of the Israeli aggressor and U.S. imperialist policy.

Naturally, the disagreements can and must be overcome on this basis. Along with the efforts of the PLO Executive Committee and with various delegations that are in favor of a democratic dialogue on the present and future problems of the PLO, it is expected that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO, the king of Saudi Arabia, and President al-Asad of Syria will meet and adopt measures for stopping further exacerbation of the situation within the Palestinian resistance movement. This would undoubtedly contribute greatly to a normalization of the situation.

The Palestinian liberation movement is the most consistent and most revolutionary vanguard of the Arab national liberation struggle. It has acquired great revolutionary experience and will find the strength to overcome the disagreements that have emerged.

Palestinian unity is more necessary than ever since at stake is the very existence of the PLO, since all this involves the fate of the Arab people of Palestine. There is no doubt that we must seek and find this unity only on an anti-imperialist basis, because this is the guarantee of consolidating the ranks of the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR BOTVIN 14 JUL

LD142330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received in Prague Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In their talk, they discussed certain questions concerning further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

SVOBODA LEAVES FOR ANGOLA TALKS ON KIDNAPPING

LD151108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left for the People's Republic of Angola, by air today. In Luanda, he is to hold talks with Angolan representatives about further progress in connection with the Czechoslovak Government's continuing effort to ensure a speedy return of the remaining 20 Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped during an attack on the industrial complex at Alto Catumbela.

DOCUMENT ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION

For the "CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Report on the More Rapid Application of the Results of Science and Technology," presented 15 June at the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, by Milos Jakes, Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, see (JPRS No 83897) the Czechoslovakia section of the EAST EUROPE REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS No 2166, dated 15 July.

STROUGAL, OTHERS AT HULA URN-INTERMENT

LD121302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A solemn act of the interment of the urn containing the ashes of Comrade Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal deputy premier and Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly deputy, took place at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill, in Prague, today. To the sound of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries, a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government, and Federal Assembly, comprising Comrade Lubomir Strougal, Josef Haman, Mikulas Beno, Jindrich Polednik, Vaclav David, and Svatopluk Potac placed wreaths of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government in the columbarium of the national memorial. Dagmar Hulova, the wife of the deceased, and members of his family were also present.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, spoke about the life and work of Vaclav Hula, holder of the Order of the Republic, the Order of Victorious February, and other high Czechoslovak and foreign decorations. He singled out the important contributions of the deceased to the great revolutionary struggle for the just and happy life of our people, his meritorious and selfless work in building an advanced socialist society. Afterwards, Lubomir Strougal placed the urn containing the ashes of Vaclav Hula into a niche in a memorial wall -- the last resting place of outstanding personages of Czechoslovakia's political and public life. The solemn ceremony was ended withthe playing of the Internationale.

BILAK, HOFFMANN AT TRADE UNION MEETING

AU080955 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Support for CPCZ Policy"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Yesterday, a meeting was held in Prague by the party group of members and candidate members of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] and the auditing commission, which was also attended by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Commitee Presidium member and URO chairman. Heads of URO departments, administrations, and facilities; chairmen of central committees of trade union organizations; secretaries of the Czech and Slovak trade union councils; and chairmen of regional trade union councils took part in the deliberations, which were chaired by Mikulas Litvak, URO Presidium member and head of the party group. The session was addressed by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. He dealt with topical international-political issues in the present world and with the socialist countries' efforts in the fight for peace and for averting nuclear catastrophe.

In their statements, the URO party group members expressed full support for CPCZ policy, for the joint declaration of the meeting of leading party and state representatives of socialist countries in Moscow, and for the conclusions of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, including the meeting of trade unionists that was held within the Assembly's framework.

LATE REPORT: HUSAK LEAVES FOR USSR VACATION

LD151427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left for a vacation in the USSR today.

COMMENTATOR ON SENATE CHEMICAL WEAPONS VOTE

DW141357 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Joerg Otto commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Senate cleared the road for the development of neutron warheads at the beginning of the week, and another bit of bad news has now come from Washington: the production of a new generation of chemical weapons is to be initiated. Joerg Otto comments:

The Senate vote last night was even closer than it was in the case of the neutron weapon: 49 to 49 was the result, even though President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Weinberger had earlier intensively lobbied the members of the Senate. Thus, Vice President Bush had to be called in, who formally is the chairman of the Senate and whose vote then led to the adoption of the resolution.

On 23 June the House of Representatives, in contrast, had come out against the production of new combat agents. A joint mediating committee formed by members of both houses has been appointed to deal with this matter further.

What matters is the $112 million that is to be appropriated in the next fiscal year for production installations for chemical weapons, and another $18 million for the development of a special artillery projectile. The core of the program concerns so-called binary combat agents in a system whereby two separately stored components are mixed at the time of use and produce a lethal nerve gas. Even more obviously than the neutron weapon, these chemical weapons are potential aggressors. They kill human beings but spare their possessions.

An argument that the chemical weapons advocates advanced during the debate was that only if the United States modernizes and enhances its arsenal of chemical weapons can the Soviet Union be induced to negotiate on a reduction of these weapons. Senator John Tower, chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, even went so far as to contend that the United States could not negotiate on a ban of nerve gas weapons without itself being in possession of such weapons.

In my opinion, this is the height of hypocrisy and an intentional deceit of the public. It is after all well known that the poison arsenals of the United States even now contain between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of chemical combat agents. It is known that the United States continued to develop new types of chemical mass destruction agents even after its rather very late ratification of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and this development included the binary weapons. Under the Reagan administration the decision was made to set up for this purpose a large production facility at Pine Bluff where up to 100,000 binary grenades are to be produced monthly. Other plants for the production of chemical ammunition exist at Muscle Shoals, Rocky Mountain, and Newport arsenals.

It's not hard to guess why the United States was the only country at the 37th UN General Assembly to come out against the accelerated preparation and conclusion of a convention on the ban of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union -- and this likewise is well known -- has time and again urged a ban of chemical weapons and submitted many practical proposals to this end. All of them have been sabotaged by the United States, which quite evidently does not wish to forego chemical warfares.

Especially the European partners of the United States ought to keep in mind that for quite some time now, U.S. soldiers have been drilled in simultaneous combat actions with conventional, nuclear, and chemical weapons. The theater assumed for these war exercises is Europe, selected by the Pentagon as the most important theater of future military conflict. The public in these countries should also bear in mind that by now, some 4,000 of the 150,000 tons of U.S. chemical weapons are stockpiled in the FRG, including nerve gas. The binary weapons on which Congress voted yesterday also are destined for Europe.

ECONOMIST INTERVIEWED ON GDR DEBT SITUATION

DW141233 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1815 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Interview with Graduate Economist Werner Obst, former "expert on general economic issues in the office of the GDR Council of Ministers," by Gerhard Loewenthal for the "ZDF Magazin" program, date and place not given -- recorded -- DW]

[Text] [Question] Why does the GDR need such a large Western loan so urgently at this particular time?

[Answer] The GDR has debts of DM27 billion in the West which require annual interest payments of approximately DM3 billion, and since the GDR for the past 3 years has repaid these loans solely by incurring new debts, as much as 40 percent of all GDR debts is payable and due within a year. This is the principal problem, meaning that the GDR must raise DM10 billion at the moment, DM7 billion for repayment and DM3 billion for interest payments, and that is beyond its means. It definitely needs Bonn's loan to cover its debt service to the West, otherwise it would be insolvent.

[Question] What does insolvency mean to such a regime in practice?

[Answer] The GDR would have to reschedule these loans with many Western banks, and this means that it would have to suspend repayment for several years. This would naturally boil down to a credit-policy gauntlet under the eyes of the world public. The GDR leadership might take that upon itself, but what it primarily does not want is to admit this failure, this bankruptcy, to its own people.

[Question] The other part of Germany has had this economic system for 34 years now. What are the causes of this economic dilemma? Putting it colloquially: What have they done with these huge amounts of many billions?

[Answer] Predominantly, the GDR sought to import modern technology with the help of these loans, but it also imported consumer goods, of course. Yet basically, with these huge loans it should have modernized its own economy to a point where the repayment of the credits would have been possible, and this is precisely what did not happen. But the ultimate blame does not go solely to foreign trade; rather, it is necessary to recall that the GDR has a planned economy in which the profitability principle is not the dominant economic principle. As a result, there is careless use of capital, material, and labor. We call this an enormous squandering of all resources in the GDR, so that notwithstanding the mass use of labor and despite longer worktime, their level of productivity today is only about half the FRG's. Measured against the former performance of this part of Germany, this is a situation for which the communist party leadership must take the responsibility.

[Question] Specifically, this also means Honecker?

[Answer] When Honecker took charge of the government the GDR was essentially free of debts. Since 1971 it has incurred these debts of DM26 billion. Actually, one should quite clearly state now that it has already ceased creating for itself the increase in the standard of living, albeit slight, that is showed in the seventies. This increase in the standard of living was financed by the Western class enemy. Since the beginning of repayment, that is to say, for the past 2 or 3 years, the standard of living has been decreasing. This is a generally known fact, and has been for the past 2 years.

[Question] One last question: Should such credits be granted at all under these circumstances?

[Answer] In principle the planned economy has been economically lagging despite Western credits. Hence it was nonsensical economically and politically, and all we did was to relatively stabilize the regime. Yet, at the moment, I consider the grant of this loan urgently necessary solely for humanitarian reasons, because the supply situation over there has been so spotty in the past 2 or 3 years that any insolvency by the GDR would have entailed further cuts in GDR imports. As a result, production there would have fallen and the standard of living would have gone down much farther. This, I believe, is also the decisive reason for the Federal Government's guarantee, namely, to spare the GDR citizens even greater supply gaps.

TISCH MEETS WITH POLISH PARTY DELEGATION

LD141537 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, today received a delegation of the PZPR, headed by Stanislaw Gabrielski. During the friendly talk both sides stressed the joint responsibility of the GDR and Poland to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace. In this connection they pointed to the disarmament initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states and the recent statement by the summit meeting of socialist countries in Moscow, which indicated viable ways to reduce the threat of war and consolidate the security of all peoples.

Harry Tisch explained the manifold tasks of the FDGB, which at the side of the SED has had an influence on the overall strengthening of the GDR. He spoke about the extensive rights of the over 9 million members of the FDGB in all matters of economic and general social development. As a representative of the interests of the working class and all working people, the FDGB attaches great importance to ideological and trade union educational work.

GDR, POLISH AIR FORCES CONCLUDE EXERCISE

DW151048 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT Jul 83

[Film narrative]

[Text] A joint combat training of fighter plane pilots of the National People's Army and the Polish Army, which lasted for several days, was concluded in the GDR today. The training served the purpose of perfecting the concerted action between fighter components of the two fraternal armies. The squadroms Krakow and Vladimir Komarov performed well all political and combat tasks, for instance, the interception of air targets, flights at low and high altitudes, dogfight maneuvers, and landing on shortened air strips.

Pilots and engineering personnel, commanding officers, and political workers exchanged experiences about the training and the political work. The participants learned much from each other in the competition for the best results.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW SRI LANKA AMBASSADOR

AU012031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Jun 83 p 2

[Summary] On Friday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Neville Kanakaratne, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for the presentation of his credentials.

HONECKER CONFERS AWARD ON FRENCH CP OFFICIAL

LD120039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has conferred the "Star of International Friendship" in gold on Gaston Plissonnier, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The award pays tribute to his important services to the French and international working class movement and friendship between the people of the GDR and France.

KADAR SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW 18 JUL

LD151121 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Headed by Mr Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, a Hungarian party and government delegation leaves for Moscow on Monday.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD142215 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1930 GMT 13 Jul 83

[From "Background Conversation" program presented by Eva Vertes with Matyas Szueroes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the Planning Office]

[Text] [Vertes] We already know from the news that in the near future there will be a Soviet-Hungarian summit meeting in Moscow. Our press and, of course, I include ourselves in this, the radio, will deal with the event both during and after it in accordance with its significance. On this occasion, however, we are to some extent anticipating, since the fact of the news' announcement itself offers numerous thoughts about the exchange of relations between the two countries, the role of the subjective element in diplomacy, the nature of our international political and economic interests and I could go on with the list -- but it is unnecessary. That is why we are sitting here at the round table of Studio 12, to talk about these topics. Our program today has two guests: Dr Matyas Szueroes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gyula Kovacs, deputy chairman of the Planning Office. Now, before anything else, I would like to ask Matyas Szueroes the question which we often ask ourselves about such high-level meetings that is those of us for whom these discussions end with the photographers, the TV cameramen, the reporters, going out of the room and the two delegations are left on their own and begin their work. In a word, how does such a summit meeting look in practice? As far as I know you have taken part in many, so you have experiences.

[Szueroes] In connection with this question it might be useful to point out to our dear radio listeners that visits of party and government delegations represent a new form in international relations, since this form of diplomacy is employed only by the socialist countries. Therefore, in this sense they do not have a great historical past. This is the one thing I would like to point out. The party and government delegations are led by the first secretaries or general secretaries of the Central Committee of the sister parties, and they include other party members, the head of government, and other state officials. So this is in fact the highest form of contact, with respect to the level of diplomatic relations, and they play a very important role in the relations of socialist countries.

Now, to give a more concrete reply to the question: These highest-level official contacts in a general sense strengthen the two countries', the two parties' cooperation, the friendship of our peoples. But in addition to the results of the discussions, they have a very concrete effect on certain areas of relations and determine their development for years to come. Therefore, at these meetings a substantive exchange of opinions, exchange of views, takes place, and a mutual briefing about the development of one-another's country, the development of bilateral relations and the topical issues of international life. Certain steps are coordinated. These meetings are never a formality, though those who are not too well versed in reading and interpreting the political communiques might think that they are. This is what came through to me in your question as well.

So, what usually happens? Well, beyond the mutual briefing, they review the most important issues of politics and cooperation and they determine the tasks for the long term, that is a few years in advance. It has now become a tradition in socialist countries' relations that these visits are extremely important; here it is not only the results that are dicsussed, but also the problems and difficulties. An important coordination of interests takes place at these meetings. We strive. One of the endeavors of our party and government delegation visiting the Soviet Union is that we should exempt these visits, discussions, from formalities as much as possible; in the interest of simplification we should innovate; there should be fewer formalities for an ever more substantive exchange of views, mutual briefing, and the determining of the tasks -- the most important objectives of cooperation.

[Vertes] Do you mean by this that there should be fewer and fewer formal elements in them, that the biggest part of the available time should be spent in discussions and not in ceremonious events? Is that so?

[Szueroes] That is so. Years ago it could be observed that the visit of a given party and government delegation took a long time. It could take a week or 10 days. And, starting with the most varied events of protocol, they even included a tour of the country. Today in the faster international life there is not even time for this, and it is not necessary either. We have now reached such a developed phase of cooperation and relations that it is possible, without formalities, to go on to the substantive discussions straight away, or quickly.

[Vertes] You mentioned that currently these visits are shorter compared to those of many years ago. It is precisely this which makes one ask just how far these high-level meetings are prepared in advance. For one is inclined to believe, particularly in the case of discussions of brief duration, that the experts have worked out well in advance all the essential matters and all that remains for the leaders is the signing, the formal sanctioning. Is this really the case?

[Szueroes] Well, there is no doubt that such visits are preceded by a thorough preparation. I think that my colleague Gyula Kovacs could say more about this in the economic sphere. Therefore, the experts, long before the visit, began the substantive work of preparation, both the Hungarian experts and the Soviet experts. Then the leaders take it in hand [word indistinct] and so the preparatory work goes right up to the leaders of the delegation. That is to the first secretary of the MSZMP and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. And I have to mention that they are by no means left out of this huge labor. It is not the case that they merely sanction the final result with their signatures. They themselves take a very active part in the preparation and in the organization of the whole series of discussions. We have to think not only about those experts who go out a few days before the high-level meeting specifically for the technical and the mental preparation of the meeting, but about the preparatory work which might take years and which includes the work of innumerable committees, including economic committees as well. Thus, we must also qualify as preparation the 30th session of the Hungarian-Soviet technical, economic, and scientific cooperation committee which took place recently, where a wide range of economic relations was reviewed, starting with foreign trade relations and on to the scientific-technical cooperation spheres, where decisions were taken, with proposals being made on both sides relating to the preparation of certain agreements. All this, in my opinion, must also be taken into consideration.

[Vertes] We have been speaking in general terms about the meetings of Soviet-Hungarian party and government delegations. I would now like to ask this question: In these meetings I wonder how big a role is played by the subjective element, how big a role is played by personal contacts? In concrete terms: at the coming Kadar-Andropov meeting, how well do the two leaders know one-another?

[Szueroes] Yes, this question is asked fairly often nowadays in relation to meetings with friendly delegations or with Western ones. The relations of two countries are naturally decisively determined by the objective conditions, such as the social systems -- in our case by their identity, by the country's geographical position, its economic situation, and so on. And then I would mention the age-old truth that for a person and for a country it is equally important what his neighbor is like.

Well, the Soviet Union is our big ally. The Soviet Union is a socialist world power and at the same time is the neighbor of the Hungarian People's Republic. At the same time a very important role is played by the identity or variance of interests. But it is undeniable that subjective factors such as the style of the leading parties, and for instance the personality of the top leaders, have a big effect, as does, in this connection, the personal relationship between them. The highest-level personal contacts on the whole play a big role in diplomatic life, both in the East and in the West. And in the case of Janos Kadar and Yuriy Andropov, the point is that they know each other well and have known each other for a long time. Their relationship was evolved and became close in very difficult times. At that time, at the time of the tragic events in Hungary in 1956. Yuriy Andropov was the Soviet Union's Budapest ambassador and was also present at the first steps of consolidation. So that is when the relationship evolved; but this personal contact has been continuously and regularly maintained, even when Yuriy Andropov was back in the Soviet Union working in various high party and state functions. In this connection, to tell the truth, I have to remark that Janos Kadar had very good personal contacts also with Nikita Sergey Khrushev and Leonid Brezhnev. Still, I believe, on the basis of my personal experiences and impressions, that there is between them many features in common and a similarity in their styles, in their human understanding and mentality, which obviously led to the development of this continuous dialogue between them in the first place. In this connection, then, this good personal acquaintance and mutual understanding are extremely important and I think that this will also play an important role at the time of the party and government delegation's visit.

[Vertes] You have alluded here to your personal experiences. I think I must mention -- perhaps not all our listeners know -- that this is justified, since for many years you were the Hungarian People's Republic's ambassador in the Soviet Union. Now, Soviet-Hungarian meetings have a long tradition, which naturally cannot be separated from the two countries' relations. On the contrary, they directly lead from them, or I could say, they reflect them.

[Szueroes] In the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations there were three turning points. So perhaps there is a need for a little historical review. One of the peculiarities of Hungarian history, or of Hungary's international relations, is that the relationship with neighboring Russia was not a determinant in the course of history. Our peoples came into contact only rarely and for brief periods. A turning point was created by the development of the revolutionary workers movement, the effect on the Hungarian workers movement of the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution and the struggle of the 100,000 Hungarian internationalists for the defense of the new Soviet power, the international effect of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, which, even if for a short time, nevertheless somewhat eased the situation of Soviet Russia. So in this revolutionary upsurge our peoples quickly found one another without particular historical antecedents, or at least without any great historical traditions.

The second turning point was the spring of 1945, the fact that the Soviet Union's Army liberated our people from the fascist oppression and that our people regained their independence and were able to step onto the road of development of a people's democracy, and onto the road of socialist development. The Soviet Union had a gigantic role in this.

The third turning point was brought about by 1956. In fact, in consequence of the 20th CPSU Congress relations between the socialist countries were placed on new foundations and Lessons also had to be drawn from the Hungarian counterrevolution. Also at that time relations with the socialist countries were being analysed in the Soviet Union and, for example, by the Soviet Government declaration, issued on 30 October 1956, in its spirit of renewing the Leninist norms and placing them in the tide of development of relations, our relations were in fact renewed. I would add to this that it put an end to the initial phase in which, in addition to the transmission of the inestimably valuable Soviet political, moral, material assistance and experience a certain one-sidedness also appeared in the relations, partly unavoidably and partly as a result of subjective errors. That is, not just in the socialist work of construction of a given country but also in relations.

Since then the relationship, the contacts, between our country and the Soviet Union have been characterized more and more by the application of Leninist principles, by the mutual consideration paid to interests, by equality, mutual understanding and respect. This now applies also to becoming acquainted with one another's experiences and to their possible utilization. So, it is no longer only one direction, since in the course of the past decades in a few areas we have also developed solutions, utilized experiences to which our Soviet friends and also our other socialist friends have turned their attention. Actually, I would say that this is the historical framework of Hungarian-Soviet relations and I would add to this that, naturally, there are significant objective differences between the two countries. These differences, however, do not disturb our cooperation, but in fact, by taking the different conditions into consideration, we complement one another. And, to put it briefly, our alliance, our friendship with the Soviet Union is Hungary's national interest, since it is the main international mainstay of our country's independence, social development.

[Vertes] We are speaking here about political categories in political terminology. I think it is just time to let the economic specialist speak who is surely knowledgeable concerning the economic side of these relations.

[Kovacs] Yes. It has to be said that our economic relations with the Soviet Union are extremely strong, they have a great volume, in fact they are a determining factor in our social and economic development. Economic relations can be characterized by their role in the country's economic life, apart from trade, and by what areas are covered by this economic cooperation. If we only look at the volume, at how big a role the Soviet Union plays in Hungarian foreign trade, then we have to say that it is gigantic. In fact this volume, this role, goes back over many decades....

[Vertes] She is our number one partner.

[Kovacs] Our number one partner. As present the Soviet Union's share in Hungarian foreign trade is about 29-30 percent, while she makes up the overwhelming part of our trade relations with CEMA, the Soviet Union's share in our relations with the CEMA countries approaches 60 percent.

[Vertes] And on the other hand what sort of partner are we to the Soviet Union?

[Kovacs] We are also a significant partner of the Soviet Union. We occupy about the fifth or sixth place in Soviet foreign trade statistics. Of course, I must add straight away that economic relations are characterized not only by mutual trade, that is to say export and import, but also by the production technical-development, and scientific cooperation relations, which in their final result have consequence of an economic character.

The other thing is: What makes up this trade, what makes up this mutual supply, what is its composition? Very briefly it has to be said that we receive important -- for us indispensible -- strategically significant goods, raw materials, energy, energy providers. In this field the Soviet Union is our main supplier. At the same time she is the biggest outlet for Hungarian export, first and foremost in the processing industry products. And I would add one more observation, which is on the whole not very often heard in the Hungarian press, that an important determining factor of the balance of our free currency payments, which is at present a central problem of Hungarian economic life, is the project we are conducting with the Soviet Union, in the framework of which we sell to the Soviet Union for free currency, goods originally planned for capitalist sale.

[Vertes] Here we often hear the expression that these are mutually advantageous relations. What this means for us we know, more or less, and you have also been speaking about these. One is curious about the other side of the question, that is: Why is it advantageous for the Soviet Union?

[Kovacs] If we leave aside the banal platitude that in its trade relations a country does not generally buy products which it does not need, then we have to say that the development of Hungarian industry, Hungarian economy, in the course of the past 3, 3 1/2 decades, has produced products which are extremely salable on the Soviet market. I could go so far as to say that there are one or two areas which, because of the size of the Soviet market, cannot be said to be of a decisive character in the satisfaction of the Soviet demands, but which play a very big role in the Soviet Union. Of course the mutual advantages between the two countries are not given to start with. As Comrade Matyas Szueroes also said, they come about on the basis of the coordination of interests. It cannot be denied that, if we are speaking about trade, then even in the socialist countries' relations there are things such as profit and bigger gains and smaller expenditures. It is in both countries' interest to exchange products, to have for export products which will improve their economic efficiency. In the interest of this we also strive for a trade -- with the assertion of the Hungarian interests, and the Soviet partner with the assertion of the Soviet advantages -- which, on the basis of a coincidence of interests, with the coordination of interest, arrives at a compromise which is in the end embodied in buying and selling.

It has to be said that, with regard to the trend of our trade relations, in the two countries' relations it is not only the two countries' internal facilities which are asserted but the outside world also has an effect on the trade which surrounds us. Thus, in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period we will develop our trade with the Soviet Union significantly. This mutual goods exchange is expected to be some 25-26 percent larger than in the previous 5-year period. This percentage development, however, is somewhat less than it was in earlier years, since between 1971 and 1975 mutual trade developed by as much as 65 percent. In the following 5 years, between 1976 and 1980, it increased by 35 percent, and now, as we see, only by some 25-26 percent. Well, one of the reasons for this is that certain difficulties in the supply of goods have also cropped up, together with certain problems in raw material exploitation, which in certain areas throw obstacles in the way of our procurement. And it can also be said that in both countries, in Hungary and in the Soviet Union -- this can be seen also on the basis of the statistics -- the rate or economic gowth is not as dynmic as it was earlier.

[Vertes] For the experts it goes without saying, but let me note that this 25-26 percent, in absolute figures, I stress in absolute figures, is naturally more than the earlier 35 or even 65 percent. Nevertheless, in general what would you say about the future prospects, about our endeavors?

[Kovacs] Our objective and striving is that the many faceted, and for us advantageous, economic relations that have evolved should continue to contribute in an increasing degree to the foundation of our efforts aimed at developing the Hungarian economy and at reconstructing its structure; that import from the Soviet Union should play a role in our economic growth -- there is a more dynamic possibility for this. This applies equally to materials, machines, spare parts, and component parts. Our intention is that multi-faceted cooperation should deepen in the progressive branches that make up the foundation of the dynamism of economic development -- and that this should happen on the basis of the often-mentioned mutual advantages and interests.

[Vertes] Finally we can turn to the summit's next great complex of questions: international politics, the mutual assessment of the international situation. I think this is really an area of the identity of interests.

[Szueroes] It is true. The most important foreign policy task of both the Soviet Union and Hungary is to contribute with every strength and capacity to the maintenance of the world peace. That is through concrete steps there should be further disarmament, arms reduction, generally speaking, the maintenance of the results of detente and the development of an atmosphere in the world which is built on trust, on mutual security, to save mankind from worldwide destruction. Compared with earlier historical periods, today there is no alternative to detente.

[Vertes] I think it is not a secret that the socialist countries' foreign policy is coordinated. Surely there are topics within this which are differently approached by different socialist countries.

[Szueroes] Of course, this is so. The Soviet Union is a leading world power, it has different opportunities and means than the small Hungary. How can this be manifested for example? The Soviet Union is a nuclear power. It is, first of all, due to the Soviet Union's strength that a strategic balance has been developed on the international scene. Today the main guarantee for maintaining peace and security is the strength of the Soviet Union and of the socialist world and this achievement, that is the military balance of power. The Soviet Union is capable, in the first place, of guaranteeing that this balance of power could not be broken by extremist imperialistic circles. This is a world policy strategic task. In this, if course, the Hungarian People's Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty plays a certain role. But really we can serve the joint cause in other realms. We think we are capable of further helping the Helsinki process maintain its achievements or of contributing to the maintenance of the achievements and making new steps forward. Every country has certain traditions.

[Vertes] And traditional contacts.

[Szueroes] Right. It is not fortuitous, for example, that the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and of Austria are an example of the principle of peaceful coexistence. This is also connected with the traditions and of course, with today's policy of the Hungarian People's Republic and Austria. It is also well known that Hungary is an open country. We are dependent on the international division of labour. Hence we support contacts. We think that in any circumstances we have to aim at dialogue, talks, contacts. This way we can help the joint cause. And since Hungary has a good name in the world and this is connected first of all with our balanced international situation, of course, we have a chance to play a role in the international arena.

I can put it like this: While interestingly leading big power play a dominant role in the international scene, first of all the USSR and the United States, the role of small countries in international relations is growing. We progress in the same direction as the Soviet Union and in spite of the differences we are connected by identity.

[Vertes] I think we can conclude from our present conversation that the forthcoming summit will strengthen the most important element of our relations, the stable continuity, the reliable stability. This also serves stability internationally. We are looking forward to the forthcoming events.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD141514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest 14 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Hungary have signed a government agreement on cooperation in agricultural engineering construction in Budapest. It is aimed at the constant development of this branch and the increased manufacture of highly-productive means of mechanization for the agriculture of the two countries and other socialist countries. Following consultations the agreement was signed by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, GDR deputy premier and minister for general, agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, and Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of industry.

Guenther Kleiber was received in Budapest by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. They both agreed that economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states has developed positively. Their joint efforts are directed toward the further consolidation and expansion of relations in the interests of strengthening socialism and peace.

Today Kleiber also met with Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian section in the GDR-Hungary Economic Committee.

WARSAW REPORTS ON 14 JUL SEJM SESSION

Budget Report Opens Session

LD141003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Report by correspondent Slawomir Szof]

[Text] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I greet you from the headquarters of the Sejm. For an hour now a debate has been in progress on the government's report concerning the implementation of the state budget, the credits plan and the balance of the population's income and expenditure, and the country's balance of payments as a whole.

This is the first point on the agenda of today's proceedings which have been awaited so eagerly and with such interest. The session began at 1000 when Deputy Speaker Zbigniew Gertych proposed a new item to be put on the agenda: a report of the Sejm commissions concerning the bill on the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs and the powers of the organs subordinate to the minister.

With a minute's silence, the chamber honored the memory of deputies who have recently passed away: Wojciech Ketrzynski and Zbigniew Dabrowski.

Subsequently, Deputy Jan Kaminski, rapporteur of the Commission of Plan, Budget, and Finances, took the floor. His speech lasted nearly 40 minutes. Deputy Kaminski assessed the implementation of the state budget and the country's balance of payments during the past year, a very difficult year indeed. He recalled that the planning of the budget's revenue and expenditure had been taking place in an atmosphere of considerable uncertainty and this, among other things, was a reason why the provisional budget had remained in force for such a long time -- the entire first 6 months of the past year. This was also the reason why the revenue and expenditure figures approved by the Sejm in the 1982 budget were imprecise.

The deputy pointed out that the high increase in the money income of the population had constituted the basic weakness of the financial situation in 1982. This income was incommensurate with the increase in labor productivity and efficiency. Thus it turned out last year that it was impossible to avoid an inflationary printing of money.

The financial situation improved radically, however, thanks mainly to price increases which exceeded the increases in wages and other income of the population. The fact that the state budget has not been balanced was, likewise, a major weakness. The deficit was lower than had previously been projected and in the final analysis amounted to Z80.7 billion. The decrease in budget expenditure was mainly a result of the implementation of the government's saving program. The deputy, who completed his speech just 15 minutes ago, moved that the government's financial accounts be approved.

The next speaker is Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and he is due to speak prior to the start of the debate.

Let me just add that Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski are taking part in the session.

The proceedings will last till evening. The next account will be put out in the noon edition of the bulletin of home and world news at 1200.

Hupalowski on Budget 'Deviations'

LD141159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpt] General Tadeusz Hupalowski, the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control took the floor to discuss the Chamber's analysis of the implementation of the state budget for 1982. He said that in many income and expenditure sectors serious deviations from the budget occurred, both in the central budget and in the local ones. We must do everything possible in order to improve significantly the effectiveness of management, to liquidate waste and poor workmanship, and to lower costs to reasonable levels. It is an urgent task, Hupalowski said, to decisively counteract the particularist pressures on the budget by popularizing awareness of the effects of the uncontrolled expansion of budget expenditure. This will not be possible, however, without putting a stop to the growth of wages and other incomes which is not justified by the increase in production and effectiveness of management.

The deputies' debate on the implementation of the plan and budget began next. The first to speak were Deputy Jerzy Golasinski on behalf of the parliamentary PZPR, Deputy (Wladyslawa Owidowska) on behalf of parliamentary ZSL and Deputy [name indistinct] on behalf of the parliamentary SD.

The budget debate is just one item in today's deliberations of the Sejm which have aroused enormous interest.

Report on Debate

LD141504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The debate, which lasted several hours, dealt with several subjects. The deputies frequently returned to the issues of food economy and agriculture, which were least affected, thanks to the relevant decisions, by the crisis. There was a similar situation with small-scale manufacturing. Last year was difficult but it was initiated stabilization and has provided hopes for a better tomorrow, it was said in the debate, in which 12 deputies took the floor.

It was stressed that when examining the state budget for last year the exceptional circumstances in which the budget was worked out and implemented must be taken into consideration. A great deal has been done, particularly due to the consistent implementation of the economic reform and to increased management efficiency. Government activity in this sphere has been correct. It was also stated in the debate that last year brought about a significant improvement in the state's financial economy, which had as its main aim to increase prices to exceed the growth in wages. The fact that attempts to introduce anarchy in Poland's social and economic life have been interrupted and that the process of implementation of the economic reform has been initiated should be seen as positive phenomena.

Constitutional Changes Previewed

LD141714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Here are our parliamentary reporters. The Sejm has been in session since ten o'clock this morning: this is a hard working session.

The first 4 hours were devoted to economic and financial matters. After discussing commission reports the Sejm accepted the report on government activity last year and approved the government report on the implementation of the budget, credit plan, and payment balance.

In the afternoon deputies heard a commission report on the draft bill on the operation of the subordinate offices of the minister of internal affairs. The bill provides for, among other things, the new concept of regional offices of the minister of internal affairs. Also noted were ways of using direct enforcement means. This should create stronger foundations for law-abiding operations by the services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which serve to protect the basic interests of the state and citizens, their life, property, and health.

The Sejm approved the bill with three votes against and six abstentions.

The next topic of discussion was the draft bill on archive material and archieves. The essential innovation of the bill is the concept of national archive content and the commissions decided to mention it in the title of the bill. The national archive content includes all information documentation about the history and operation of the Polish state and its organs regardless of ways it was recorded and stored, and regardless of whose property it is, and who is in possession of it. The Sejm unanimously approved the bill on national archive content and archives.

Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa gave a first reading of the deputies' bill on a change in the Constitution, which, in brief, envisages four changes: First, a regulation of the role and place of the PRON. The second proposal is linked with the role of the working class in our country and stresses at the same time the worker-peasant alliance. The third proposal is the eagerly awaited peasant charter [zapis chlopski] and the implementation of the decisions of the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, concerning the guarantee of individual, family peasants farms. The fourth proposal differentiates the threat to the state as a result of external and internal factors. The proposed change consists of supplementing the Constitution by introducting the concept of a state of emergency [stan wyjatkowy] in the case of a threat to the internal security of the state or of a natural disaster.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski then presented, for the first reading, the government bill on the Council of Ministers and also the press law. These drafts were sent to Sejm commissions.

At the moment in the Sejm, item seven on today's agenda is in progress. It has been going on for twenty minutes now: the deputies' question-time. The first question I heard was from Deputy Jan Janowski concerning matters connected with the export of manpower, doctors, and medical personnel outside the country while experiencing staff shortages. This question, particularly the part concerning doctors and medical staff, was answered by the deputy minister of health and social welfare, Stanislaw Mlekodaj, and building construction affairs were dealt with by the minister of construction and building materials industry, Stanislaw Kukurya.

Deputies' question-time is the penultimate item on today's agenda. The last is changes in the composition of Sejm commissions. The deliberations will last for another hour. We will be providing more reportage on today's Sejm debate right after this news bulletin.

Rakowski on Draft Bills

LD141942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 14 Jul 83

["Excerpt" from speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 14 July Sejm session in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker; may it please the house: By the authority of the chairman of the Council of Ministers I have the honor of presenting to this esteemed house -- and thus to the entire public opinion -- the circumstances and causes which led to the government's preparation and submission to the Sejm of two important documents: the draft bill on the Council of Ministers and the bill on press law.

Recourse to public opinion is not a formal compliment. It is dictated by the conviction that to the majority of citizens the contents of these two documents may appear at first sight to be far removed from their everyday existence, while in reality they concern issues very important for the community. The draft bill on the Council of Ministers aims to improve the work of the main link of executive authority, the authority whose resolutions and decrees often concern the fate of millions of people, their existence, their frame of mind, and their attitude to the social and economic policy of the socialist state. The work of the government, as well as decisions made by the Council of Ministers, define the programmatic objectives which were formulated at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and which are supported by the political allies forming the government coalition system.

The draft bill on press law also concentrates on problems which concern millions of citizens.

The advisability of presenting the drafts of these two bills to the Sejm is now dictated by at least three reasons. The first reason is defined by positive facts which have been contributed by the work of the government led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. These facts are the result of a stubborn and consistent implementation of the socialist concept of government based on the premise that all authority, including authority on the government level, fulfills for the people, for the working people, necessary service functions. In order that these functions are successfully performed, this authority must be strong, efficient, and just.

If at the various levels in the management of executive power, there occur deviations in practice from the authorities' function as a servant, without making light (?of them,) let us remember that a struggle is going on over things that are new, over things which mean progress vis-a-vis the circumstances of yesterday which were acknowledged to be correct or unchanging; a struggle in which the people take part, along with their individual characteristics. Reactionary attitudes need not rise up to the [word [word indistinct] of a program. [Words indistinct] Also not without significance is the weight of the experiences gained during the period when the administration found itself under paralyzing anarchistic pressure from extreme elements. The legal consolidation of the new practices already being applied in the work of the government [word indistinct] will strengthen that tendency in the wielding of power that corresponds to the realistic expectations of public opinion. This is the second reason for authorizing the government to submit the above mentioned draft bills to Sejm debate.

Finally, a [words indistinct] The government treats both drafts as important elements for improving the foundations of an up-to-date and efficiently functioning socialist Polish state. The two drafts are, therefore, not the result of a fever for (?lawmaking) but rather the result of a careful analysis of reality [words indistinct]

More on Rakowski Speech

LD142052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 14 July Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] At today's Sejm session, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski rose to speak:

[Begin Rakowski recording] It is worthwhile mentioning the changes of importance for today and for tomorrow which have been made in the conceptions and methods of wielding executive authority. The government bases its activity on the premise of coalition, a coalition formed on the basis of cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, and representatives of nonparty milieus, especially groupings of lay Catholics. This cooperation also finds expression in the personnel make-up of the government and in the way in which decisions are prepared and made. The leading role of the PZPR in this coalition system is not mechanical in nature but is based on a constructive exchange of views and on procedures for arriving at a common stance. The coalition of forces which supports the socialist development of Poland is a lasting fact. On the other hand, however, the pseudo-innovatory notions -- which actually aim to create a setup of forces in political life that would approximate the times of bourgeois Poland -- and the structure of power advocated with great energy in recent years by the heirs of traditional Polish reaction, are divorced from reality. Their authors ignore the revolutionary nature of the changes that took place in Poland following World War II.

These concepts have no chance of being realized. The socialist structure of power is and will remain closed to all those forces which -- not for the first time during the last 4 decades -- dream of a Poland of anarchy, divided into camps bitterly struggling against one another, a Poland with a weak government and at odds with its neighbors. [end recording]

The new style of the government's work, Mieczyslaw Rakowski added, is dictated by the concepts and methods of discharging authority. The government is working with the curtains wide open.

[Begin Rakowski recording] By means of constant daily dialogue we turn to the community. The government is not an assemblage of anonymous figures. The effectiveness of the government's policy is decided not only by the aptness of the chosen objectives and the quality of the programs, but also by the personality of those who are their authors and practitioners.

It is obvious that not every decision by the government is, nor can it be, popular. This arises from natural, constant or temporary contradictions existing in our socio-economic life. [end recording]

The draft bill on the Council of Ministers specifies its rights and duties and its organs; defines the obligations of the government in guiding the economy; speaks of the collegiate and planned nature of actions; establishes the powers of the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the deputy premiers, as well as of the Office of the Council of Ministers; and maps out the obligations of the voivodas, who are the regional representatives of the government.

The bill on the Council of Ministers is the first legal act of this character in the history of Polish parliamentarianism.

Discussing the draft press law, Deputy Premier Rakowski said that this bill represents the execution of the Sejm resolution of 31 July 1981. The draft announces the conferring of a legal framework on the activity of the press in the socialist system; defines the limits of freedom of the word in the mass media; and creates a guarantee for the functioning of public opinion in the press, radio, and television. It also defines the duties and powers of the state toward the mass media, as well as the obligations of journalists.

All state institutions, said Mieczyslaw Rakowski, will be pledged to provide editorial offices and journalists with information. Refusal -- apart from the exceptions defined in the bill -- will be a punishable offense.

The establishment of a press council, under the premier, has also been proposed. This will be a consultative and motion proposing body. The drafts of both bills have been sent by the Sejm for discussion in the commissions.

JARUZELSKI TO SPEAK AT 20-21 JUL SEJM SESSION

LD141821 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Sejm has decided that the 39th session of the PPR Sejm is to be held on July 20 and 21. The session begins at 1000 hours.

The agenda for the session envisages: a report by the legislative work commission on the deputies' draft bill on changing the PPR Constitution; a report by the extraordinary commission on the draft bill presented by the State Council on people's councils and local self-government; a report by the Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice Commission and the Legislative Work Commission on the government draft bill on the particular legal regulations for the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on the changing of certain laws; a speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

URBAN'S 12 JUL CONFERENCE ON U.S. SANCTIONS

AU150908 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Government Spokesman's Press Conference"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] ON 12 JULY MINISTER JERZY URBAN, SPOKESMAN FOR THE GOVERNMENT, HAD ANOTHER MEETING WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS. MANY OF THE QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM REFERRED TO THE ABOLITION OF MARTIAL LAW AND THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

J. Urban recalled that certain changes in the Constitution had been announced earlier. For example, the joint PZPR-ZSL plenum decided to support the proposals to create constitutional guarantees for private farming. THE COMMUNIQUE ON THE RECENT MEETING OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES SHOWS THAT THE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH SHOULD REPLACE THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Commenting on the abolition of martial law, J. Urban said that anyone who had watched government activities since 13 December 1981 was able to see that the martial law rigors were being regularly relaxed and that the authorities intended to abolish martial law from the very beginning.

Today little is left of martial law. Government policy has been and is consistent in this regard. That is why the abolition of martial law will not be anything surprising. Had it not been for external actions, such as the U.S. sanctions and their results, for example, the complete aboliton of martial law could have taken place much earlier, J. Urban added. PROGRESSIVE NORMALIZATION OF THE SITUATION IN POLAND HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO ADVANCE THE CONSIDERATION OF COMPLETELY ABOLISHING THE RIGOR OF MARTIAL LAW. However, I am unable to confirm any speculations concerning a specific date and course of events. The Military Council for National Salvation must evaluate the situation before abolishing martial law, and the government has to state its views. The State Council is the body to make the decision on martial law with the approval of the Sejm, which has an important role to play. J. Urban stressed that the government agrees with what the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth has to say about the country's situation in its appeal for abolishing martial law.

ANSWERING A QUESTION ABOUT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S REACTION TO THE VARIOUS VIEWS IN THE UNITED STATES ON A POSSIBLE RELAXATION OF SANCTIONS, J. URBAN DISCUSSED EXTENSIVELY POLISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND RECALLED THE BASIC FACTS AND EVENTS.

When introducing the sanctions, President Ronald Reagan spoke of denying assistance to Poland. But he was wrong because the loans to pay for the trade with Poland were actually halted at a time when in Poland Solidarity extremists, who were so dear to the U.S. President, were still on the rampage, J. Urban said. The truth is that the United States did not withdraw any assistance from Poland because there was no such assistance. What it one-sidedly reneged on at that time were the mutually binding contracts and accords.

The United States, J. Urban recalled, continued to reaffirm in the seventies that Polish-American economic cooperation could not be made dependent on any political conditions, but it has trampled upon this pledge. As a result of this perfidy, our people have suffered losses which have been initially estimated at several billion dollars. These are the direct results of the sanctions. The indirect losses run into a similar sum.

EVERY POLISH FAMILY HAS SUFFERED WRONGS IN PROPORTION TO OUR GENERAL LOSSES CAUSED BY SANCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS AND HAS HAD ITS LIVING STANDARDS LOWERED. POLAND'S LOSSES THROUGH SANCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS CONTINUE TO INCREASE. THE POLISH GOVERNMENT RESERVES FOR ITSELF THE RIGHT TO ASK FOR THE COMPENSATION OF THE LOSSES SUFFERED BY OUR PEOPLE.

The Polish Government has never accepted any political conditions for withdrawing the sanctions. It rejects them now and will not accept them in the future. We did not make any concession when our situation was at its worst, J. Urban stressed, nor will we make any concessions now, especially when our economy is finding an ever stronger base and when, greatly assisted by our friends and primarily through its own efforts, it is lifting itself out of the decline for which the U.S. authorities are also responsible.

The internal good of Poland and not foreign demands determine our domestic policy, J. Urban said. The Polish Government is implementing a policy dictated by the good of the Polish state and the long-term interests of our people. In this policy we take no notice at all of Reagan's previous and present "conditions." These "conditions" not only constitute a lawless interference in our affairs, but are conceived in dissociation from Polish reality.

For example, after 13 December 1981, J. Urban recalled, President Reagan at once demanded that the Polish authorities should establish a dialogue with the Church.

BUT THE TRUTH WAS THAT THIS DIALOGUE HAD NEVER BEEN INTERRUPTED EVEN FOR A MOMENT. NOW THE PRESIDENT MUST NO DOUBT HAVE A VERY GOOD IDEA HOW LIVELY THIS DIALOGUE IS. That is why he has stopped demanding a dialogue with the Church and with Solidarity, which does not exist, and continues just to appeal for talks with the trade unions, which are independent of the state administration. Such talks with precisely new independent trade unions are now being conducted by the government on a large scale, J. Urban said. But this means nothing because for the U.S. President independent trade unions are those which support the aims of the anticommunist crusade proclaimed by the United States and which politically combat the system and authorities of their own country. However, R. Reagan is using a different yardstick for U.S. domestic reasons since he does not regard the U.S. trade unions as dependent, although most of them continue to give strong support to the system existing in the United States and to the policy and its aggressive aspects followed by successive Washington governments.

R. Reagan continues to demand that martial law be abolished, although we have sought to do this from the moment it was introduced. We continue to express this wish of ours and have implemented it gradually for guite a time. The same applies to releasing the people convicted for political offenses. Today there are many fewer such people in prisons -- many, many fewer than the United States has, let alone the Latin American countries allied with Washington.

The White House and the State Department have announced that secondary sanctions will eventually be abolished as soon as Washington is aware of "liberalizing" trends in Poland. In Washington's view these trends should involve the measures that jibe with the White House's ideas of what system and relations should be in Poland. Such "liberalization" will not take place, J. Urban said. I DO NOT KNOW, HE CONTINUED, BY WHAT CHEEK WASHINGTON WANTS TO SIT IN JUDGMENT OVER OUR ACTIVITIES? AND THIS PRECISELY AT A MOMENT WHEN IT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT NEW, MORE EFFECTIVE MISSILES WILL BE INSTALLED AGAINST POLAND. These missiles will be targeted at the Polish people no matter what dialogues they engage in and no matter whether their government "liberalizes" anything .... These missiles will kill no matter whether the victims harbor pro-American or other sympathies.

The general state of Polish-American relations is to a great extent determined by the general course of events along the East-West axis. Faced by the prospects of dying from American missiles, it is a matter of secondary importance whether our last lunch will consist of a chicken made fat by American corn or of fish caught in U.S. fishing waters. Even if Washington agreed to tone down armaments and not to push international relations in the direction of war, J. Urban stressed, we would still have our separate and completely bilateral accounts to settle with the U.S. Government. HOWEVER, OUR FOREIGN POLICY IS OPEN TO IMPROVEMENTS OF RELATIONS WITH EVERY STATE THAT WANTS SUCH IMPROVEMENTS AND THAT DOES NOT INTERFERE IN OUR SOVEREIGN AFFAIRS. That is why if the U.S. policy begins to follow these lines we will not be blind even to the "gestures" vis-a-vis Poland about which some American politians are now talking.

However, true gradual improvements on a bilateral basis require that the United States expressly give up attempts to influence the course of events in Poland. This means that it must give up propaganda aggression and the inciting activities of the VOA and Radio Free Europe. We regard the activities of these radio stations as interference in Poland's domestic affairs and as a factor that has a crucial effect on Polish-American relations.

If eventual "gestures" are not followed by changes in the treatment of Poland, J. Urban said, if we continue to be used as a testing ground for R. Reagan's anticommunist crusade, and if the "gestures" in question are not followed by the U.S. inclination to recognize the wrongs inflicted on the PPR by the present government in Washington, we will know that the United States is trying to save face while abandoning its anti-Polish repressions, which are now causing it losses. IN A WORD, WE EXPECT GENUINE CHANGES IN THE REAGAN TEAM'S POLICY VIS-A-VIS POLAND AND NOT MERELY "GESTURES." WE EXPECT PROOF THAT WASHINGTON IS FUNDAMENTALLY CHANGING ITS POLICY VIS-A-VIS POLAND -- FROM A HOSTILE POLICY TO A CORRECT POLICY, WHICH IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. WE DO NOT CARE IF THIS FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IS GRADUAL.

Speaking of Polish-American relations, J. Urban recalled how the United States and the Republic of South Africa had exploited the period of anarchy in Poland to force it out of its coal markets. Praising the progressive anarchization of social life in Poland, the U.S. Government continued to offer its coal at lower prices to the countries from which Poland was being forced out.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS CONCERNED THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP IN POLAND CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCH. J. URBAN SAID THAT THIS WAS A BASELESS SPECULATION ON THE PART OF THE WESTERN PRESS AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF PREMIER JARUZELSKI'S TALKS WITH POPE JOHN PAUL II. These talks, J. Urban continued, were not negotiations and did not touch on strictly trade union issues. He recalled that such rumors had been denied by Primate Jozef Glemp at the Rome airport. The regenerating trade union movement is and will remain the only partner of the authorities. The government is reckoning with the views and suggestions put forward by trade unions.

One of the last questions concerned the survey allegedly carried out by the PARIS MATCH weekly in Poland. This survey shows that almost 80 percent of Poles support the activities of the underground. J. Urban said that he doubted whether the French weekly had made any survey at all. The data obtained by this weekly shows that the survey was fiction, because one can see with a naked eye that the influence of the underground is severely limited, which was confirmed inter alia by the May Day events and by the papal visit. Nor have the data obtained by the French been confirmed by the sociological surveys carried out in Poland. The PARIS MATCH survey is one of the proofs that glaringly illustrate the lack of journalistic honesty. There are many more such proofs, of course, and J. Urban cited a few.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ANTISPECULATION ACTIVITIES

AU111243 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 83 p 5

[PAP report: "The Battle Against Speculation Is Continuing"]

[Text] On 7 July the Central Commission for Combating Speculation examined the extent to which the decisions made in January during the National Antispeculation Conference have been carried out. The talks were chaired by Deputy Premier Zenon Komender.

Since the conference the leaderships of ministries, central offices, and central cooperative unions have been given over 70 directives aimed at curbing speculation and other discrepancies in the economy's functioning. For its part the Government Presidium requested the Trade Ministry to firmly impose a ban on enterprises selling their own products to other enterprises and a ban on units of the socialized economy selling their products to their own employees. Unfortunately, this directive is not being implemented very well, as was said during the talks.

The directive to control the sale of used automobiles is in its final stage of implementation. On the initiative of the Central Commission for Combating Speculation, an interministerial team has been set up whose task is to put forward proposals on how to eliminate corrupt practices in the sale of cars. Basic organizational solutions involve entrusting this sector of the market to units of the socialized economy, which will carry out automobile trade by creating retail points and agents for car manufacturers. Suitably organized car markets, also run by socialized enterprises, are foreseen as well. These markets are to function according to rules determined by the local administrative body. Economic measures are going to play an important role in curbing speculation and eliminating unjustified profits in the sale of cars, especially the treasury fee payable when selling a car. This fee has already been introduced.

It is urgent to implement the directive which introduces effective control over the use of fuel by drivers in socialized transportation. It is impossible to effectively control road transportation after the fuel bills have been destroyed, and yet according to the Citizens' Militia this is an area full of criminal activity. It was said during the meeting of the commission that this issue requires an urgent solution. The relevant ministries should examine whether bringing back fuel records would help control the use of fuel, and if so, then the ministries should make the appropriate decisions.

Many directives concerned the activity of bodies of internal control and the effectiveness of this activity. The Council of Ministers resolution on controls to be carried out by state administrative bodies has settled this issue. The resolution is valid as of 1 July.

Since the January congress and since the remarks made regarding the activity of some Polonian firms, financial control bodies have inspected 60 firms to see whether they are functioning in accordance with the permits they have been granted. The results of these inspections are currently being analyzed by the Supreme Chamber of Control. Changes to the taxation rules for Polonian firms are being prepared. These changes foresee the application of the same rate of profits tax to these firms as to units of the socialized economy.

The overwhelming majority of the directives emanating from the National Antispeculation Conference have been implemented and this was praised during the meeting of the commission. Nevertheless, attention was drawn to new "black-market" trends. Since the introduction of the law on sobriety and the counteracting of alcoholism, with its rigorous rules, there is a growing danger of speculation with alcoholic beverages, especially beer.

A report on the problems in combating speculation in Ostroleka Voivodship was presented by the chairman of that voivodship's commission for combating speculation.

YOUNG WORKERS ASSESS PZPR AKTIVS MEETING

AU111430 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 8-10 Jul 83 p 1

[Statements compiled by "(A. Bas)" and "(K. Roz)" following the All-Poland PZPR Youth Aktivs' Meeting: "Without Hopelessness"]

[Text] A week has passed since the conclusion of the discussions in the Olivia Hall. What are the impressions of the meeting's young party participants? Was the meeting necessary? What did it give the participants? Here are a series of statements on these subjects.

Zana Rachuna, deputy head of the laboratory at the Piast cotton plants in Gluszyca:

The meeting was very necessary and all in all achieved its purpose. As for its shortcomings and despite the fact that it was, after all, the first meeting of this kind to be held, the lack, for example, of teams to deal with problem issues did not give a good general impression. What do I base my assessment on? I base it, first of all, on the opportunity the meeting presented for the representatives of the 700,000 young people in the party to meet and see how much we have in common. The atmosphere of sincerity and friendliness, the lively and unanimous response of the entire hall to the words spoken on the rostrum and our common problems were all responsible for the fact that only a couple of hours after the discussion had begun it seemed that we had all known each other for years. This was, for instance, apparent during the very important ceremony we took part in at Westerplatte. Aside from that, we had direct and "live" contact with representatives of the highest authorities and this should speed up the implementation of many of the matters we brought up.

The meeting was supposed to inspire the party's young people to action since their indifference is still too often apparent. It should stimulate and arouse their creativity at a time when this is particularly important. It was supposed to show that there is no vacation for the party, as well as to make people aware that the attributes of youth are, among other things, courage, a "go-ahead" attitude, an open mind, and not giving up in despair in the face of the difficult problems of the present day.

The meeting was not a "request program" but a constructive exchange of views and concrete proposals. There are undoubtedly still many matters which cannot be settled at once, but the young have prospects and this was clearly stated at the meeting. The number one problem is probably housing. Many young people have left our plant for exactly this reason and since they, after all, make up more than half of the Piast workforce, we must get things moving in this area. Besides, there are too few young people in trade unions and in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. This must also be changed. Adjusting young people to their work environment has not been going too well so that this is an important task for young party people. Many of the subjects discussed in Gdansk should be quickly conveyed to all the party's bodies. By this I mean that we should activate the plant organizations of the Polish Socialist Union of Youth as well as nonunion young people. We are also preparing for the voivodship meetings of party aktivs which will take place at the end of September and the beginning of October. We will have to inspire these with some of the "fire" which was kindled at the Gdansk meeting.

Teresa Sadlowska, weaver at the Julian Marchlewski cotton plants in Lodz:

I think that the meeting's most important feature was that the young people who met in Gdansk decided to show that it is not true that all young people are passive, lack initiative, and wait for "gifts" from the older generation. Besides, the very division into young and old is, in my view, unreal. However, there is a difference between those who have too much and those who have hardly anything. Among many of the matters which were discussed in the Olivia Hall, educating our younger generation on the lines of our political principles is particularly important, as well as, of course, the housing problem and professional promotion. It is important that these matters be submitted to our party and state leaders. I believe that the climate has finally been created in which the affairs of the younger generation will take their rightful place and, what is more important, the entire program which has been mapped out should be implemented even though the road to this is long and is one which demands a lot of effort from us all.

Slawomir Szubert, foreman at the 1 May cotton plants in the Widzew districts of Lodz:

The most important thing for me at the meeting was the response to the question: To what degree has the resolution adopted at the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum on young people been implemented. We have reached the conclusion that the situation here is not too good. However, I believe that the Gdansk meeting was a turning point which will be followed by work with young people which will be in a new vein and of a higher standard. In order for this to happen, we need not only the inclination and some honest work, but also definite solutions, and not just ones like an improvement in the housing situation. We also need better wages for better workers, more opportunity for promotion, and finally, more young councillors and deputies. There are, after all, a couple of million of us. We should, therefore, not only work but also make decisions on the most important things happening in our country together.

LEADERS CABLE CONGRATULATIONS TO MONGOLIA

LD102252 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jul (PAP) -- The leaders of Poland have sent to the leadership of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution, which says, in particular:

The victory of the people's revolution changed the history of Mongolia. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] the Mongolian people have carried out profound social transformations, have attained successes in the construction of socialism in their country, and are constantly strengthening their links of friendship and close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

The foreign policy of the MPR and its activity, which is directed toward the strengthening of peace, security, and international cooperation in Asia, are appreciated.

We state with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing successfully and Polish-Mongolian friendship is strengthening on the basis of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the PPR and the MPR.

On the day of Mongolia's national holiday we wish you, respected comrades, and through you the whole Mongolian people, fresh successes in the implementation of the lofty tasks drawn up at the 18th Congress of the MPRP, in the construction of socialism in Mongolia, and its further development and prosperity.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CEAUSESCU ETHIOPIA VISIT

AU141910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

["Joint Romanian-Ethiopian Communique" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa (AGERPRES) 14/7/83 -- At the end of the official visit of friendship the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, paid to Socialist Ethiopia together with Elena Ceausescu over July 12-14 at the invitation of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, a joint communique was released showing that during the visit official talks were conducted, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of understanding and mutual confidence, when the traditional relations of friendship were highlighted between the two countries and peoples and the ways and means were analysed of further promoting bilateral relations. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on the major questions of the current international life.

The communique points out that the two heads of state examined the present stage of the relations between Romania and Ethiopia and expressed satisfaction at the continuous strengthening of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between their countries, which fully meets the fundamental interests of the two peoples. After exchanging information on their countries' concerns for political, economic and social development, the communique reads, the two heads of state highlighted with satisfaction the development of the relations of cooperation between Romania and Ethiopia on the political, economic, cultural and social planes, as well as in other domains of mutual interest, and reiterated their determination to further work to consolidate those relations.

Approaching bilateral economic relations, the two sides showed that possibilities existed to promote broad cooperation on mutually advantageous bases in industry, on the technical and scientific planes, in investment by organizing joint companies and other corresponding forms of cooperation in such important branches of the economy as the development of the energy base, mining, the building materials industry, the light industry, the pharmaceuticals industry, agriculture, among others. To this end they agreed that the two sides should intensify their efforts to diversify and expand commercial exchanges and implement actions of long-term economic cooperation.

Examining current questions of the international life the two heads of state expressed their deep concern over the serious tension in international relations as a result of the shows of the policy of the use and threat of force, of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other states, of the conflicts and wars in various parts of the world, of the denial of the right to self-determination of the peoples still under colonial rule, of the unprecedented scope of the arms race, of the lack of progress in the efforts to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order. Given like dangerous development, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam highlighted the lofty duty incumbent on peoples, leaders and progressive forces everywhere to work most resolutely so as to halt the course towards confrontation and war, resume and consolidate the policy of detente, peace and international collaboration. The two heads of state expressed their conviction that peace, security, progress and cooperation in the world can only be ensured through a strict application to international relations of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use of threat of force and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate disputed issues.

After they exchanged opinions on the situation in Africa, both sides reiterated their full adhesion to the principles of the UN Charter and of the Organization of African Unity regarding the mutual observance by all the African states of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state frontiers, noninterference in home affairs, peaceful, negotiated settlement of their disputes. In this context, the two sides stood for the achievement of a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa, in the spirit of the recommendations of the 18th ordinary session of the OAU assembly in Nairobi in 1981.

The Socialist Republic of Romania and Socialist Ethiopia, the communique reads, emphasized the particular role incumbent on the Organization of African Unity in the fight against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, of racism and of any other form of pressure and subjugation, as well as the constructive efforts made by this organization for the harmonization of the relations among the member-states, so as to contribute to the settlement of the complex political, economic and social questions confronting this continent, starting from the fundamental interests of the African peoples to live in peace and develop free on an economic and social plane.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive results in which concluded the 19th OAU summit session held in Addis Ababa in June 1983 and the hope was expressed that the efforts made by this organization to attain its fundamental targets would be successful.

The heads of state of Romania and Socialist Ethiopia stressed the stringent need for Namibia's undelayed access to independence to be ensured, as well as the observance of the Namibian people's right to choose by themselves the path of their further development, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations and interests. The two countries' militant solidarity and full support to the just fight of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, were reiterated. Both sides worried about the tactics of tergiversation of the racist regime in South Africa and of linking Namibia's access to independence to other questions. At the same time, the need was emphasized for sustained efforts to be made by the entire international community to pass to specific measures, through the agency of UN, conducive to granting Namibia's independence without delay, on the basis of the Resolution No 435 of the Security Council.

The two heads of state pointed to the need for an urgent and total liquidation of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, for the ensurance of the rights of the majority population in that country to freedom, equality and social progress. The sides strongly condemned the repeated aggressive acts of the Pretoria regime against the neighbour independent African states, and asked that an end be put immediately, unconditionally to any infringements of their sovereignty and to the attempts at destabilizing the countries in austral Africa.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the particularly serious situation extant in Europe, where immense military arsenals, of nuclear weapons in particular have accumulated. Emphasis was placed on that fact that the emplacement and development in the European Continent of new medium-range missiles heightened the danger to the peace and security of Europe and the whole world.

The imperative need was emphasized to stop the siting of further medium-range missiles in Europe, withdraw and scrap the ones in place, eliminate all nuclear weapons from the continent, so that Europe should remain a continent of peace, security and broad cooperation.

The necessity was also underlined of concluding the Madrid conference as soon as possible which should provide for the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for the furtherance of the process begun in Helsinki, and a broad cooperation among the European states.

The two heads of state expressed their belief that the building of security and the intensification of cooperation on the European Continent, the adoption of measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, would positively bear on the maintenance of stability, security and peace all over the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam referred with deep anxiety to the serious situation in the Middle East. They declared for a global settlement and the establishment of a just and durable peace in that part of the world based on Israeli troops' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own, on guaranteed security to all states in that region. The two heads of state reiterated their countries' full support to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considered it essential for that organization to participate in the peace negotiations on the achievement of a just and lasting solution in the Middle East.

The two heads of state expressed their conviction that the urgent initiation of negotiations through the convening of an international conference within the UN, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO included, might contribute to the identification of solutions to the complicated problems in that area.

Furthermore, the two heads of state pointed to the necessity of making all efforts to safeguard Lebanon's independence, its national sovereignty and territorial integrity just as its status of a non-aligned country.

The two sides expressed their concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war which causes tremendous casualties and damage. The sides declared for the immediate cessation of military hostilities and for a passage to negotiations, for a political settlement of the conflict between the two neighbor countries according to the principles of the UN Charter.

Both sides reiterated their countries' stand in favour of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the UN pertinent resolutions, of guaranteeing security to all countries in that area, in the interests of peace in that zone and throughout the world.

Romania and Socialist Ethiopia restated their solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Latin America and Asia that are fighting for political independence and socioeconomic progress.

The two heads of state highlighted their conviction that the fundamental problem of the contemporary life in the current stage was the fight for the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The need was highlighted for an undelayed passage to a general and total ban on nuclear tests in all environments, to the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons until they are scrapped, to the freezing and diminution of military spending, to the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. The two sides considered that funds released as a result of cuts in military spending should be used to assist the economic development of all states, of the least developed ones more particularly.

Romania and Socialist Ethiopia expressed their joint resolve to further work most energetically, together with other states of the world and with the progressive and democratic forces militating for the maintenance and strengthening of peace, for the making of ever greater efforts to achieve disarmament and prevent the war. In this respect, the special importance was brought to the fore of the broad people's movements in favour of disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam showed that the fate of world peace and security were closely linked to the resolution of development-related questions. The conviction was expressed that the eradication of underdevelopment, the gradual narrowing of the gaps between rich and poor countries and the provision of conditions for a harmonious development of interstate relations in the economic, financial, technological, and scientific fields were prerequisites for international stability, for the recovery of the political climate in the world.

Deeply concerned over the sharpening world economic crisis, which bears adversely on the developing countries in particular, the two sides expressed their determination to work in all firmness to overcome existing difficulties. It was shown that the tendencies were a reason for concern towards expanding the protectionist policies and the policies of continuously dropping the prices of raw materials, just as the rise in foreign debt, the unjustifiable high interest rates on credits, the reduction of assistance programmes, all this further worsening the difficulties facing the developing countries. The two heads of state consider that under like circumstances everything possible must be done to ensure the recovery of the international economic situation, to diminish the difficulties encountered by the developing countries, starting from the requirements for international solidarity and taking account of the interdependencies extant in the world.

The two heads of state underscored the need for intensified efforts towards establishing a new international economic order which should benefit all the states of the world. They highlighted that the negotiations held in the international arena on that matter, the recent UNCTAD session in Belgrade included, had not yielded positive results. Consequently, both sides declared for the soonest possible initiation of negotiations within the UN. Likewise, the two heads of state pointed to the necessity of calling a summit of the developing countries devoted to the amplification of their cooperation and the harmoization of their stances in view of future negotiations with the developed countries.

Romania's president and the leader of socialist Ethiopia reiterated their belief that the UN was the most adequate forum for manysided negotiations and for a political resolution of all international issues. With a view to attaining those goals they declared for an enhanced role, higher responsibility and growing efficiency of the world organization, for its adaptation to the requirements and realities of the international life. It was stressed that an important role in a normal development of international relations should be played by the developing countries, the non-aligned states, the small and medium-sized countries which constitute the majority of the world nations and are directly interested in the promotion of a policy of respect for national independence, peace and international cooperation.

The joint communique shows in conclusion that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially thank Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leadership and people for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them during their visit, and invited the Ethiopian leader to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania together with Withro Webache-Bash. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ANDREI SIGNS CIVIL AIR AGREEMENT IN ETHIOPIA

AU141839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1532 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa (AGERPRES) 14/7/1983 -- The Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei and the Ethiopian minister of transport and communications signed in Addis Ababa an agreement between the Government of Romania and the Provincial Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia on civil air transport.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Meets With Banana

AU141940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 14/7/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, paid a courtesy call on Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and on Janet Banana, on July 14, in the afternoon.

On the occasion, the Zimbabwean president expressed his firm conviction that the visit the Romanian head of state is paying to his country would go down as a moment of utmost importance in the evolution of the fine relations established between the two countries and peoples.

Romania's president thanked for the reception extended to him and expressed his satisfaction at meeting again the Zimbabwean head of state after the interview they had three years ago in Bucharest, which powerfully stimulated the development of the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations.

The two heads of state reiterated the joint resolve to confer larger dimensions and a richer content on the manysided collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe.

Meets With Mugabe

AU141942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 14/7/1983 -- On Thursday in the afternoon, before the beginning of the Romanian-Zimbabwe official talks, the RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, met with Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During the interview, the Zimbabwe prime minister expressed gratitude for the solidarity shown by the RCP, by the Romanian Government and people, as well as for the broad support granted to the Zimbabwe people both during its fight for national liberation and after the proclamation of the republic.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a warm salute to the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union, to the Zimbabwe Government and friendly people, as well as wishes of success in the activity devoted to the rapid development of the country on the road of economic and social progress, and expressed the conviction that the official exchange of opinions to take place during the visit would contribute to more intensely promoting the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Starts Official Talks

AU141941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Harare (AGERPRES) 14/7/1983 -- Official talks started in Harare on July 14 between the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of the republic, Robert Mugabe.

During the first round of talks information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties, countries and peoples on the road of their independent socioeconomic development in the specific conditions in each country, and the development stage and the ways of expanding the Romanian-Zimbabwean relations were examined. It was stressed that broad possibilities existed for the intensification, through concerted efforts, of the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other kinds of collaboration and cooperation.

During the exchange of opinions on the major questions of the international life the need was stressed for intensified efforts on the part of the peoples to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order. It was shown that the fundamental question of our epoch was the prevention of war and the ensurance of peace, that everything possible should be done to achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

In connection with the political situation in Africa, Socialist Romania's militant solidarity was reiterated with the republic of Zimbabwe, with the fight of the African peoples for consolidating their national independence, for stepping up their economic and social progress, for freeing the continent from the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe agreed to authorize the ministers of the two delegations to further discuss during the visit concrete ways of developing collaboration on the bilateral and international planes.

Attends Dinner in Harare

AU150927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0754 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Harare AGERPRES 15/7/1983 -- On July 14 in the evening, Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Janet Banana gave an official dinner in honor of the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elene Ceausescu. The dinner was attended by Romanian and Zimbabwe officials.

During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, the two heads of state proposed toasts which were attentively listened to and punctuated with vigorous applause.

Zimbabwean Media Coverage

For Harare radio coverage of the 4-day visit to Zimbabwe by President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Zimbabwe subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 15 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SCINTEIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR

AU071030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 7 Jul 83

["A Lasting Friendship, a Fruitful, Multilateral Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/7/1983 -- On July 7 the Romanian press carries articles to evoke an event of special importance in the history of the Romanian and Soviet peoples: the Bucharest signing, 13 years ago, of the new Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union. Developing and improving the fundamental stipulations of the first treaty (1948), reads SCINTEIA the new document created superior premises and opened wider, more fruitful prospects to further strengthening the development of the two countries, the fraternal friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, according to the new stage of development of the two countries.

Pointing out the rich luminous traditions, deeply rooted in the past of struggle of the revolutionary forces in the two countries, the Bucharest newspaper shows that these relations are indestructibly linked by the common system and ideology, by the supreme goals of the two countries and peoples. Based on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, on the principles of national independence and sovereignty and international solidarity, the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation serve the acceleration of the new system's construction in the two countries, as well as the general cause of socialism, progress and peace worldwide.

A decisive part has been played in the development of these relations by the ties of friendship and solidarity between the leading political forces of the two countries, the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and first of all by the summit interviews and talks, as the decisions made and understandings reached on those occasions opened new, fertile horizons to the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the most diverse domains of activity.

In the Romanian-Soviet relations an important share is held by the collaboration in the economic domain. The Soviet Union is constantly on the first position in Romania's foreign economic relations in general.

A very important fact is the ever more marked evolution of the collaboration between the two countries, that aims at superior forms of cooperation and specialization in production, as stipulated by the guidelines set in this respect in the long-term programme, until 1990, as also the construction of certain economic units with joint effort. Acquiring ever wider dimensions on a bilateral plane, the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation develops also in multilateral planes, within the CMEA, and in this respect a highly topical demand is to find a joint solution to such problems as meeting the needs in point of fuel, energy and raw materials, modern machines, equipment and technologies.

Romania and the Soviet Union collaborate actively on an international plane, solidarity with all the democratic, progressive forces, militating for a development of collaboration and understanding throughout the world. Being among the initiators of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Romania and the Soviet Union take action for a consistent implementation, as a coherent whole, of the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act, for a positive conclusion of the Madrid all-European reunion.

The two countries attach great importance to the problems of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, and to solving the great problems of the contemporary world in agreement with the interests and major aspirations of the entire humankind.

They declared firmly and act consistently for a continuation of the policy of detente and collaboration, for assertion of the right of all peoples to free and independent development on the road of social progress.

SCINTEIA PRAISES JARUZELSKI ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU061203 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/7/1983 -- Marking the 60th birthday of Wojciech Jaruzelski, "outstanding militant and communist leader who has devoted his entire life to the fight against capitalist, landlord exploitation, against fascism for the country's liberation from Hitlerite occupation, for the building of socialism in Poland", the newspaper SCINTEIA of July 6 enlarges upon the Polish leader's life and political activity. The newspaper refers to the results scored so far in stabilizing the situation, to the positive process to better capitalize on the great economic and technical potential created in the years of socialism, the strengthening of social discipline which show in the progress made in the economic field and the growth of industrial production. The development of the structures of democratic management, of intensified participation of the working people in public management activities, the efforts for complete normalization, SCINTEIA shows, bespeak a cardinal concern -- the strengthening of the party's cohesion, of its leading role, the consolidation of its links with the working class, with the broad masses in towns and villages, with the workers, peasants and intellectuals, with all the patriots concerned for Poland's welfare and progress, for the state of peace in Europe and in the world.

As a close friend of the Polish people, the Romanian people has always followed with interest the constructive activity carried on by the PUWP, by its Central Committee at head with Wojciech Jaruzelski for implementing the guidelines of the ninth party congress, being convinced that the Polish working people at head with the working class and under the leadership of the PUWP have the capacity they need to overcome the difficulties cropped up and ensure the country's advance on the road of socialism.

Expressing the Romanian people's satisfaction at the continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries, the newspaper points to the importance of the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, which expressed the mutual will to further deepen and expand those relations both bilaterally and internationally.

Highlighting that the Romanian-Polish relations of manysided cooperation are steadily enriched in keeping with the interests of the development of Romania and Poland on the road of socialism, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion: "The Romanian people expressed its conviction that the Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and collaboration will develop steadily for the benefit of the building of the new system in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, security and peace in Europe and in the world".

Order Awarded

AU060729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0507 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/7/1983 -- By presidential decree, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class, with sash, was conferred on Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' United Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, for the particular contribution made to the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish Workers' United Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, to the consolidation of the friendship between the Romanian people and Polish people, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration, on his 60th birth anniversary.

ISRAELI FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

AU141837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1546 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1983 -- Over July 4-14. Yitzhaq Korn chairman of Israel-Romanian Friendship Association, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of The Romanian Institute for Cultural relations with Foreign Countries (IRRCS). The guest had interviews at the IRRCS headquarters, at cultural-scientific institutions and public organizations and saw round cultural units and historic monuments in Bucharest and Iasi municipality.

DOBRESCU RECEIVES SOMALI PARTY DELEGATION

AU141838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1983 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on July 14 with a delegation of activists of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) led by Mohamed Haji Said head of section at the Central Committee of that party, that are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, reference was made to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the SRSP, between Romania and Somalia which witness steady development in keeping with the understandings reached during the interview between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre.

Information was exchanged on the current concerns of the two parties as well as opinions on major international issues.

ION PATAN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO CUBA

For reports on the visit of Ion Patan, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP and minister of technical-material supply and control of fixed assets, to Cuba, including talks with trade officials and the signing of a cooperation protocol, see the Cuba section of the 15 July issue of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

SPILJAK CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 14 JUL

LD142353 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session chaired by President Mika Spiljak.

The Presidency considered and endorsed the report on the work and results of the Sixth UNCTAD. Assessing the Yugoslav delegation's activity at the Sixth UNCTAD, the Presidency noted that in its capacity as host of this important gathering, our country also performed its task successfully.

The latest developments as concern the Near East and the movement toward the better development of events in that region were also discussed at the session.

The Presidency was briefed on the cadre situation in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and supported the orientation toward renewal with new, young, politically and professionally qualified cadres, especially on the eve of the retirement of a larger number of workers who for several decades now have been making a significant contribution to the successful work of the Secretariat.

The Presidency amnestied a number of convicted persons and discussed other matters within its constitutional competence.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA ENDING TOUR -- Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, has received SFRY Ambassador Dusan Marinkovic for a farewell visit prior to his departure from Addis Ababa. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 83 p 6 AU]

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS -- Zagreb, 27 Jun -- Today, the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Croatia discussed unemployment in the republic. It noted that there are currently some 950,000 unemployed in the country, of whom 110,000 are in Croatia. It also noted that this is a serious economic and political problem. Stressing the need for greater employment, particularly of young and skilled cadres, participants in the session concluded that it is indispensable to introduce several shifts wherever this is possible and to make an effort to work out an analysis of the economic justification of work time. By the end of September, the basic organizations of the trade unions should work out and adopt special employment programs. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 83 p 3 AU]

MACEDONIAN COST OF LIVING -- According to data from the Republican Institute for Statistics, in the first 5 months of this year retail prices in Macedonia increased 34.1 percent and the cost of living 36.8 percent, compared with the same period last year. The price of food products increased 49 6 percent, while the prices of industrial products increased 31.6 percent. [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 26 Jun 83 p 1 AU]